

For Release: Thursday, February 12, 2015

15-231-NEW

NEW YORK–NEW JERSEY INFORMATION OFFICE: New York City, N.Y.

Technical information: (646) 264-3600 • BLSinfoNY@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/regions/new-york-new-jersey/

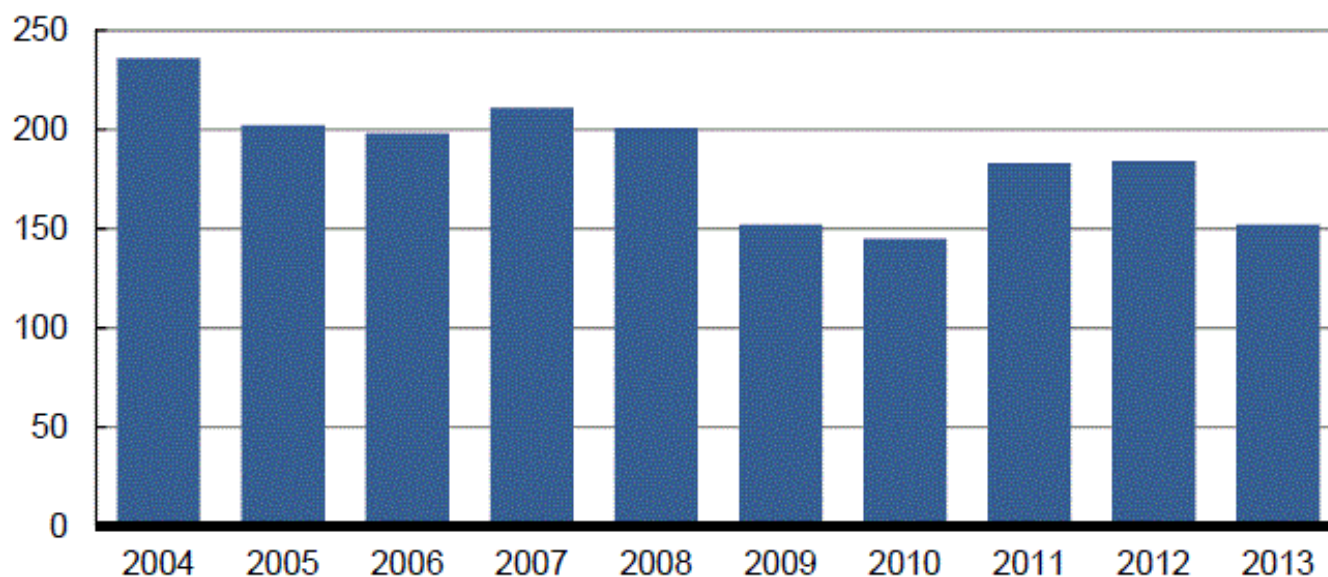
Media contact: (646) 264-3620

Fatal Work Injuries in the New York Area – 2013

Fatal work injuries totaled 152 in 2013 for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa. Metropolitan Statistical Area, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Chief Regional Economist Martin Kohli noted that while the 2013 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in the New York area declined by 32 over the year. Fatal occupational injuries in the metropolitan area have ranged from a high of 236 in 2004 to a low of 145 in 2010. Over the last five years, the annual average number of fatalities was 163. (See [chart 1](#).)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,405 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States in 2013, down from a revised count of 4,628 fatal work injuries in 2012, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2013 CFOI data will be released in spring 2015.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, New York area, 2004—2013



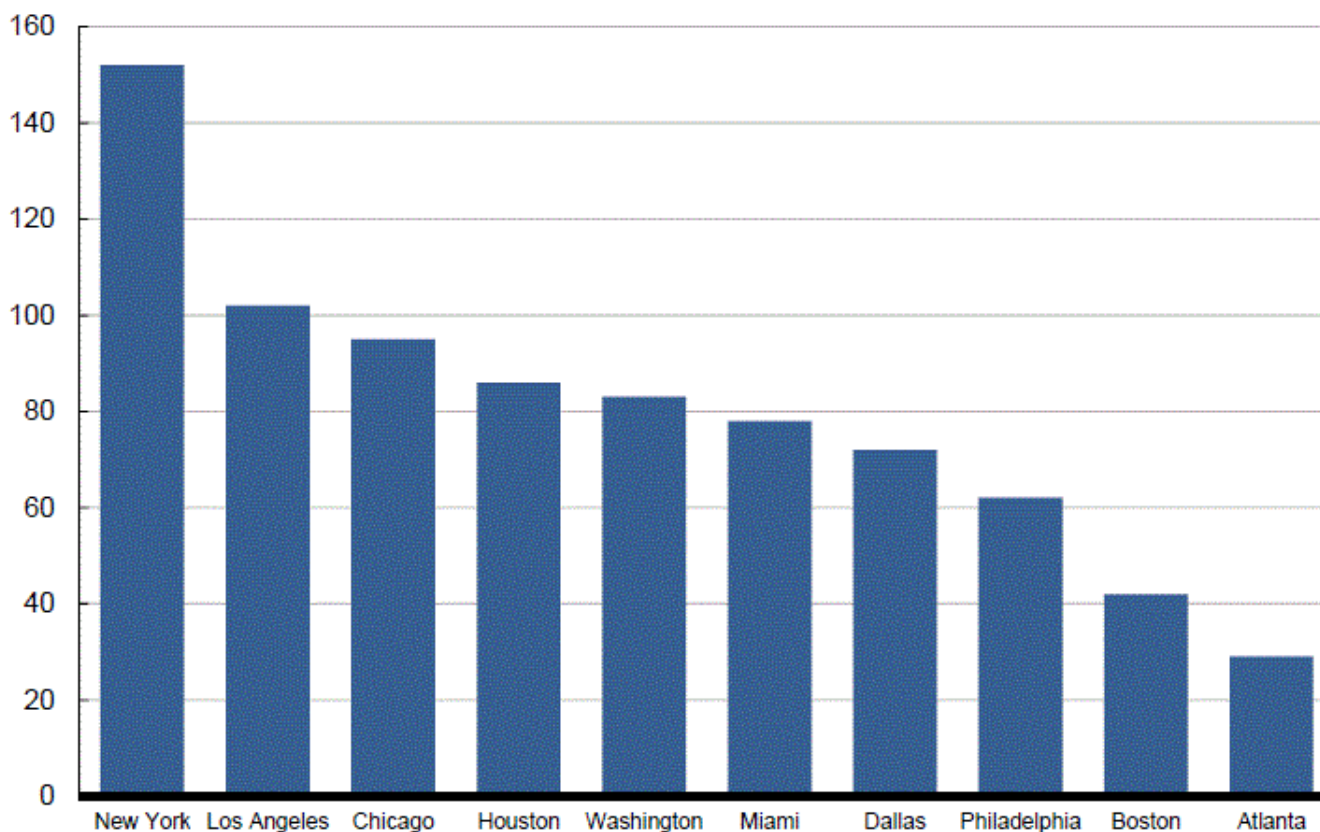
Note: Data for 2013 are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In 2013, the New York area had the largest population nationally and placed first in the number of work-related fatalities among the 10 largest metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. (See [chart 2](#).)

The next most populated area in the country, Los Angeles, had the next highest number of workplace fatalities (102) in 2013. Atlanta, the ninth largest metropolitan area, had the lowest fatality count with 29.

Chart 2. Total fatal occupational injuries in the 10 largest metropolitan areas, 2013



Note: Data for 2013 are preliminary.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

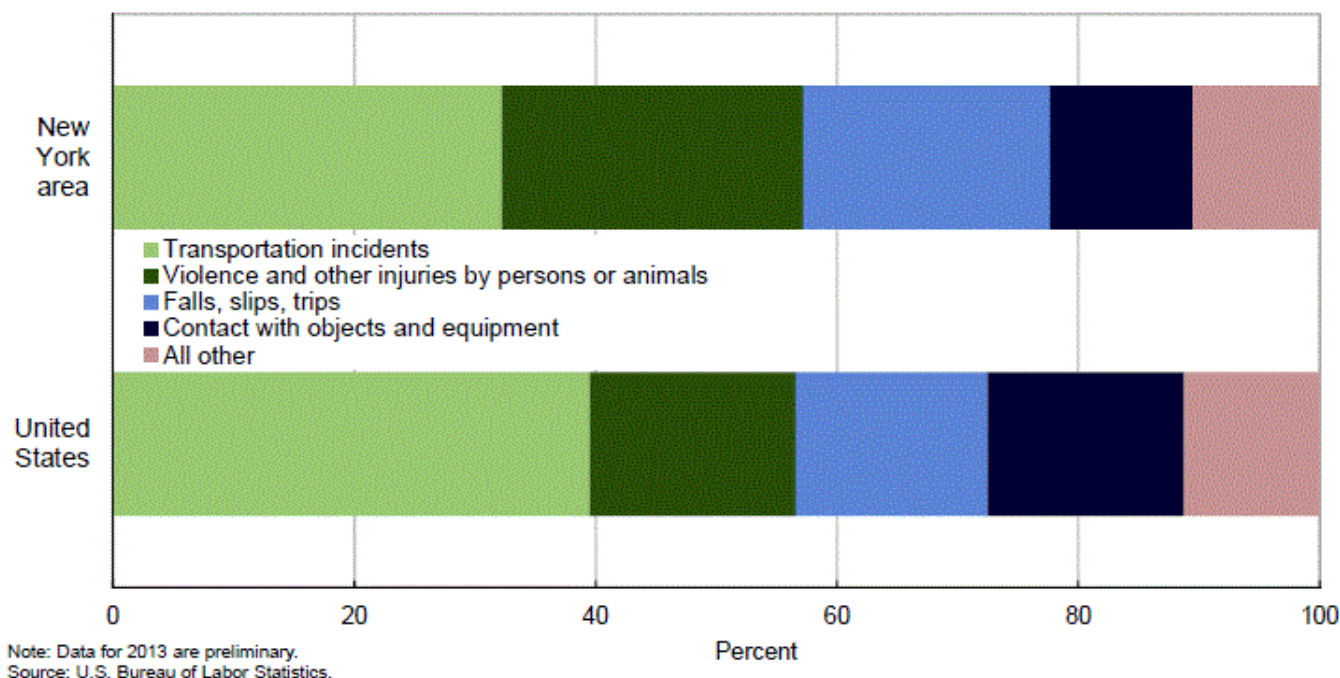
Of the 152 fatal work injuries recorded in the New York metropolitan area in 2013, 49 resulted from transportation incidents; 25 of these were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles, and 16 were pedestrian vehicular incidents. Transportation incidents was the most frequent fatal event in 8 of the 10 largest metropolitan areas in 2013, including New York. The areas with the highest shares of work-related deaths from transportation incidents were Miami (39.7 percent), Chicago (32.6 percent), and New York (32.2 percent). (Note that transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2013 data are released in spring 2015 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.) (See [table 1](#) and [table 2](#).)

Violence and other injuries by person or animals was the second-most frequent fatal event in the New York metropolitan area, accounting for one out of every four deaths. Among the largest ten metropolitan areas, the highest shares of workplace fatalities due to violence were in Washington (41.0 percent), Boston (35.7 percent), and Atlanta (27.6 percent). Twenty-two of the 38 New York area fatalities in this category were intentional injuries by other persons (homicides).

Falls, slips, and trips were the third-most frequent fatal event in the New York area, resulting in 20.4 percent of all fatalities. Of the 31 fatalities in this category, 25 involved falls to a lower level.

In the United States, transportation incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2013, amounting to 40 percent of all fatal work injuries. In contrast, this category accounted for 32 percent of the work fatalities in the New York area. (See [chart 3](#).) The second most frequent fatal event, violence and other injuries by persons or animals, with 17 percent of the deaths at work nationally, accounted for a 25-percent share of New York area fatal work injuries. Contact with objects or equipment and falls, slips, or trips each accounted for 16 percent of the nation's workplace fatalities.

Chart 3. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, New York area and the United States, 2013



Additional key characteristics:

- The trade, transportation, and utilities sector had the largest number of fatalities in the area with 51, compared to 58 the previous year. (See [table 3](#).) Two categories—violence and other injuries by persons or animals, and transportation incidents—each accounted for 21 worker deaths.
- The construction industry had the second highest fatality count with 36, unchanged from 2012. Half of these incidents were fatal falls, slips, and trips.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with 51. (See [table 4](#).) The majority of these fatalities were motor vehicle operators (32), including driver/sales workers and truck drivers. Construction and extraction workers had the second highest fatality count at 25, followed by installation, maintenance, and repair occupations, with 17.
- Men accounted for 144, or 95 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the area. (See [table 5](#).) Almost one-third of these deaths resulted from transportation incidents, including 24 roadway fatalities involving motorized land vehicles.
- Hispanic or Latino workers were the decedents in 41 workplace deaths, compared to 43 in 2012. Foreign-born Hispanic or Latino workers accounted for 28 incidents, down from 33 one year earlier. The most frequent event for Hispanic or Latino workers was contact with objects or equipment.
- Older workers—those 55 years old and over—accounted for 57, or 37 percent, of the metropolitan area's work-related fatalities in 2013. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 32 percent of on-the-job fatalities.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice

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Technical Note

Background of the program. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This ensures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information about the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm.

Federal/State agency coverage. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Acknowledgments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries, in particular the.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated December 2009. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event groups in the largest 10 metropolitan areas in 2013

Metropolitan area ⁽¹⁾	Total fatalities ⁽²⁾	Transportation incidents	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
United States ⁽³⁾	4,405	1,740	753	699	330	717
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	152	49	38	31	13	18
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	102	28	22	24	12	15
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	95	31	23	11	6	19
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas.....	86	24	22	9	9	16
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.	83	15	34	15	4	13
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	78	31	16	18	5	6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	72	19	15	16	6	12
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	62	19	16	13	5	7
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	42	9	15	9	2	6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.	29	9	8	4	-	8

⁽¹⁾ Metropolitan areas used in this table are Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) based on definitions from the Office of Management and Budget Bulletin Number 10-02, December 2009.

⁽²⁾ Data area based on preliminary total of 4,405 fatal work injuries for 2013.

⁽³⁾ Also includes fatalities occurring in nonmetropolitan areas.

Note: Data for 2013 are preliminary. Dash indicates no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA, 2012-2013

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	184	152	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	51	38	25
Intentional injury by person	47	36	24
Intentional injury by other person	32	22	14
Shooting by other person--intentional	22	17	11
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	6	3	2
Self-inflicted injury--intentional	15	14	9
Shooting--intentional self-harm	4	5	3
Transportation incidents	51	49	32
Pedestrian vehicular incident	14	16	11
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	6	10	7
Pedestrian struck by forward-moving vehicle in roadway	6	8	5
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	4	5	3
Water vehicle incidents	--	--	--
Machinery or equipment incident on water vehicle	--	1	1
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	26	25	16
Roadway collision with other vehicle	16	15	10
Roadway collision--moving in same direction	5	5	3
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	8	9	6
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	6	8	5
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	5	4	3
Fires and explosions	5	3	2
Falls, slips, trips	40	31	20
Falls on same level	5	5	3
Fall on same level due to slipping	--	3	2
Falls to lower level	35	25	16
Other fall to lower level	26	22	14
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	7	5	3
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet	5	3	2
Other fall to lower level 11 to 15 feet	--	3	2
Other fall to lower level 16 to 20 feet	4	3	2
Other fall to lower level more than 30 feet	--	3	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	15	13	9
Exposure to electricity	6	5	3

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA, 2012-2013 - Continued

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	
	Number	Number	Percent
Direct exposure to electricity.....	6	5	3
Direct exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts	4	4	3
Exposure to other harmful substances	5	6	4
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol--unintentional overdose	4	4	3
Contact with objects and equipment	22	18	12
Struck by object or equipment	19	17	11
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport	5	10	7
Struck or run over by rolling powered vehicle	--	3	2
Struck by other falling powered vehicle.....	--	5	3

⁽¹⁾ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. Total may include other events not shown.

Note: Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA, 2012-2013

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	184	152	100
Private industry	169	138	91
Construction	36	36	24
Construction of buildings	12	6	4
Residential building construction.....	10	4	3
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	--	5	3
Utility system construction.....	--	3	2
Water and sewer line and related structures construction.....	--	3	2
Other heavy and civil engineering construction	--	1	1
Specialty trade contractors	24	24	16
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	11	7	5
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors.....	--	1	1
Building equipment contractors	7	8	5
Electrical contractors	4	3	2
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors.....	--	3	2
Nonresidential plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	--	1	1
Building finishing contractors	3	7	5
Painting and wall covering contractors.....	--	1	1
Finish carpentry contractors	1	5	3
Other specialty trade contractors	3	--	--
All other specialty trade contractors	--	1	1
Manufacturing.....	5	7	5
Chemical manufacturing	--	2	1
Basic chemical manufacturing	--	1	1
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	--	1	1
Paint and coating manufacturing	--	1	1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.....	1	1	1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	1	1	1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1	--	--
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	--	1	1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	58	51	34
Utilities	1	--	--
Water, sewage and other systems	--	1	1
Wholesale trade.....	7	4	3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	4	3	2
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers.....	--	1	1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	3	1	1
Grocery and related product wholesalers.....	3	1	1
Retail trade	25	17	11

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA, 2012-2013 - Continued

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	
	Number	Number	Percent
Electronics and appliance stores	--	1	1
Food and beverage stores	10	6	4
Grocery stores	9	5	3
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	7	4	3
Convenience stores	2	1	1
Specialty food stores	--	1	1
Gasoline stations.....	--	3	2
Gasoline stations with convenience stores.....	--	3	2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	1	1	1
Sporting goods, hobby, and musical instrument stores	--	1	1
General merchandise stores	--	2	1
Other general merchandise stores	--	2	1
Transportation and warehousing	25	28	18
Truck transportation	11	10	7
General freight trucking	6	8	5
General freight trucking, local	3	1	1
General freight trucking, long-distance	3	7	5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	6	9	6
Taxi and limousine service	4	9	6
Taxi service	4	8	5
Support activities for transportation.....	3	4	3
Motor vehicle towing.....	--	2	1
Couriers and messengers	4	2	1
Couriers	--	2	1
Warehousing and storage	--	1	1
General warehousing and storage	--	1	1
Financial activities	7	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	4	--	--
Activities related to real estate	--	1	1
Real estate property managers	--	1	1
Professional and business services	27	11	7
Administrative and waste services.....	23	11	7
Administrative and support services	18	8	5
Employment services	--	1	1
Temporary help services.....	--	1	1
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	17	7	5
Landscaping services	14	7	5
Waste management and remediation services	5	3	2
Educational and health services.....	7	3	2

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA, 2012-2013 - Continued

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	
	Number	Number	Percent
Educational services	1	2	1
Technical and trade schools	--	2	1
Flight training	--	1	1
Leisure and hospitality	14	9	6
Accommodation and food services	11	8	5
Food services and drinking places	10	7	5
Full-service restaurants	4	5	3
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	1	2	1
Other services, except public administration	9	15	10
Repair and maintenance	--	9	6
Automotive repair and maintenance	--	9	6
Automotive mechanical and electrical repair and maintenance	--	7	5
General automotive repair	--	6	4
Automotive body, paint, interior, and glass repair	--	1	1
Automotive body, paint, and interior repair and maintenance	--	1	1
Personal and laundry services	3	4	3
Personal care services	--	3	2
Government ⁽²⁾	15	14	9
Federal government	--	3	2
State government	3	4	3
Local government	12	7	5

⁽¹⁾ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Total may include other industries not shown.

⁽²⁾ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by selected occupation, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA, 2012-2013

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2012.0	2013	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	184	152	100
Management occupations	12	8	5
Other management occupations	6	6	4
Food service managers	2	1	1
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	3	2
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	1	1
Life, physical, and social science technicians	--	1	1
Community and social services occupations.....	--	1	1
Religious workers	--	1	1
Clergy	--	1	1
Protective service occupations.....	5	8	5
Other protective service workers	2	5	3
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers.....	2	5	3
Security guards	2	5	3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3	5	3
Supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	--	5	3
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	--	5	3
Chefs and head cooks	--	3	2
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers.....	--	2	1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	15	8	5
Supervisors of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers.....	4	2	1
First-line supervisors of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers.....	4	2	1
First-line supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers.....	4	2	1
Grounds maintenance workers.....	8	5	3
Grounds maintenance workers.....	8	5	3
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	4	4	3
Personal care and service occupations	2	4	3
Sales and related occupations	22	9	6
Supervisors of sales workers.....	14	6	4
First-line supervisors of sales workers.....	14	6	4

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by selected occupation, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA, 2012-2013 - Continued

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2012.0	2013	
	Number	Number	Percent
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	12	6	4
Retail sales workers	5	3	2
Retail salespersons	--	3	2
Office and administrative support occupations.....	8	6	4
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	6	5	3
Postal service workers	--	3	2
Construction and extraction occupations	41	25	16
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	3	5	3
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	--	5	3
Construction trades workers.....	32	20	13
Carpenters	4	5	3
Construction laborers.....	14	8	5
Electricians	4	3	2
Painters and paperhangers	--	1	1
Painters, construction and maintenance.....	--	1	1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10	17	11
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	--	6	4
Automotive technicians and repairers.....	--	5	3
Automotive body and related repairers	--	1	1
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	--	4	3
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	7	8	5
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	--	3	2
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers.....	--	--	--
Commercial divers	--	1	1
Production occupations.....	--	4	3
Metal workers and plastic workers	1	--	--
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	--	1	1
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	--	1	1
Plant and system operators.....	--	1	1
Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators.....	--	1	1
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	49	51	34
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers.....	--	1	1
First-line supervisors of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand	--	1	1
Air transportation workers.....	--	1	1

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by selected occupation, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA, 2012-2013 - Continued

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2012.0	2013	
	Number	Number	Percent
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers.....	--	1	1
Commercial pilots.....	--	1	1
Motor vehicle operators.....	31	32	21
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	24	23	15
Driver/sales workers.....	--	1	1
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.....	16	15	10
Light truck or delivery services drivers.....	6	7	5
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	4	9	6
Other transportation workers.....	--	4	3
Material moving workers.....	13	12	8
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	8	5	3
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	7	4	3
Refuse and recyclable material collectors.....	3	6	4

⁽¹⁾ Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010. Total may include occupations not shown.

Note: Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA, 2012-2013

Worker characteristics	2012	2013	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	184	152	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary ⁽¹⁾	140	114	75
Self-employed ⁽²⁾	44	38	25
Gender			
Men	172	144	95
Women	12	8	5
Age ⁽³⁾			
20 to 24 years	16	8	5
25 to 34 years	32	17	11
35 to 44 years	32	32	21
45 to 54 years	39	37	24
55 to 64 years	36	37	24
65 years and over	27	20	13
Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁴⁾			
White, non-Hispanic	101	66	43
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	24	29	19
Hispanic or Latino	43	41	27
Asian, non-Hispanic	15	15	10

⁽¹⁾ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁽²⁾ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁽³⁾ Information may not be available for all age groups.

⁽⁴⁾ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.

Note: Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.